

Kentucky



Gazette.

No. 21.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

Vol. 50.

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others will find it to their advantage to call, as they can also be furnished with Japanned, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candle sticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-17



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

of Hartford, Conn. HAVE paid with in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATT. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE, Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row. Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-17

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. McKINNEY. Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-30
N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Market-house, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of GROCERIES, and will continue to keep for sale all the articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he will be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON. Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-17

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradford's Auction Store, where the article will be constantly kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-31

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in scaling and reducing subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Commissioners will regard all the Stock subscribed and held for the benefit of and in trust for an individual, as the subscription of that individual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying the Commissioners by affidavit that the stock subscribed in his own name was subscribed bona fide for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be exempt from scaling, unless it shall appear by like affidavits that more than 10,000 shares of stock have been so subscribed and held, and then the excess of such bona fide subscriptions shall be deducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons subscribing in the names of others, was subscribed and held for their use and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of the second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock, and scaled and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent, attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not appearing by affidavit as above provided, that 10,000 shares are bona fide subscribed, then the balance to be made up from the Stock about which no affidavits shall have been presented and in scaling such Stock the subscription by one individual as agent or attorney for others, shall be considered in the aggregate as the subscription of said agent or attorney for his own use, and reduced accordingly, unless it be made appear otherwise by affidavits as above provided.

6. Resolved, That the Commissioners will proceed on the 1st Monday in June next in Lexington to examine the Books of subscription of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and if necessary, to scale and reduce the subscriptions.

7. Resolved, That the first election of Directors of said Bank be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, on the 17th day of June, 1835.

8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the newspapers of Kentucky, and copies of them forwarded by the chairman to the Commissioners at all the points of subscription of stock.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.

J. A. GRINSTEAD, Clerk. Lexington, April 17, 1835.—17-1&17th Rite

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Fayette Cotton Factory, on the 15th inst. A SMALL IRON GREY MARE, 4 years old last spring; two white saddle marks on the back, near the kidneys; shod before; no other marks recollected. Any person delivering the above mare to me at the Factory, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.

ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM. April 26, 1835.—17-31

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

We congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of sound education. The Rev. SAMUEL EVANS ARNOLD, whose advertisement will be in our next, has established a high reputation, as a teacher, during his connection, as Principal, with the Academy at Freehold. His papers, which have been submitted to us, including testimonials from Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trustees of the School, over which he presided in that province before his coming to New Jersey, are of the most honorable character. An intimate personal acquaintance with him gives us the highest confidence in his fidelity and success. We know of no place more desirable as a residence for children, than Bordentown, and we commend the School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singular salubrity, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Dean's last conventional address, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country, better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be broken to ensure the most abundant harvest." The Reverend Mr. Arnold, A. M. of the University of Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) respectfully announces to the public, that arrangements have lately been completed for the establishment of a boarding, and day school here, which, (God willing,) will be ready for the reception of pupils on the first day of May. The building which has been procured for the purposes of the school, is situated near the bank of the Delaware, more than sixty feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic exercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which, in beauty, richness, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any in America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is peculiarly qualified for this office, while her natural and tender fondness for children will lead her almost spontaneously to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils. A last and accomplished teacher will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge, nor will the morals of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance,—"for what is good learning without good morals?" The system of government will be mild and parental, but sufficiently energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found inculpable by arguments of reason or moderate correction, to avoid the infection of a vicious example, notice will immediately be given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operations of the school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A. may think himself to possess for developing and cultivating the latent faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed; and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic documents, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former experiments in teaching, both in the United States and British America.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.

Boarding includes board, lodging and washing.

Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.

Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the branches of ornamental knowledge, at the usual prices.

Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own coat, mattress, bedding, and towels.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.

Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. W. Berrien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.

Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Joseph H. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

General Wall, Burlington.

D. B. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.

John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. McCall, Dr. Dubarry, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this institution commences on the 1st of May. In addition to the present Faculty, the Trustees have secured the services of Mr. S. G. Mullins, of Garard Co., an able and efficient Teacher, both in the Classical and Mathematical Departments. From the assistance thus rendered, the present Faculty will have a better opportunity of attending to the higher classes and the sciences.

During the Summer Session, the Professors remain nine hours a-day in their Recitation rooms with the students.

A "Weekly Report" is issued every Saturday morning, giving a correct account of the Progress, the moral deportment, the absence and the late attendance of each student in the Institution during the week. Each Parent and Guardian receives a copy of this report.

Civil Engineering is taught by the Professor of Mathematics in this institution (educated at West Point) in addition to all the branches taught in any College in the West.

Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c. complete.

Boarding \$1 50 a week in the country—\$2 a week in town—every thing furnished.

Tuition, including the use of Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. \$20 in advance.

From the Art of Money Getting. ECONOMY OF TIME.

A man in business of any description, ought to consider his time as valuable to him as money.

We have heard something like the following anecdote, which is a capital example of a judicious course by men of professional, mercantile, or mechanical business.

A Physician of my acquaintance called on a brother of the profession living in — street. In the course of conversation, he enquired, "How is it Doctor, the world says you are growing rich, and accumulating beyond all account? What is your secret? For my part with all possible management, and a practice, as you know, by our occasionally comparing notes fully equal to yours, I find that I can do little more than make my receipts adequate to my outgoings."

"Step into the entrance-hall with me, and I will explain the matter," was the reply.

They adjourned to the place where the Doctor showed his friend the whole secret. It was his hat and gloves lying on a table, opposite the street door.

"I understand you, said the medical friend, laughing and wishing him a good morning.

The reader perhaps would like an explanation.—The moment a rap was heard, the first object that presented itself on opening the door was the doctor with his hat put carelessly on, his cane under his arm and drawing on his gloves.

"We are come to dine and take a bottle of port with you," was sometimes the salutation.

"Nothing could be more unlucky," replied the wary economist of time, "I have not yet seen half my patients and am this moment sent for a great consultation on a bad liver case, which will require considerable time and attention. Great as is the disappointment, business must be minded. Let me have the pleasure of your company another day."

With these words he moved forward, and wished them a good morning. A repetition of almost the same story to every visitor at that hour, soon cleared his house of dinner company. He accumulated a handsome fortune, collected scarce books and erected a handsome seat in the country.

From the Baltimore American.

HONDURAS VOLCANO.

We published lately, from a late Jamaica paper, an explanation relative to the singular phenomenon of a shower of sand and ashes which fell on that Island in January last, the origin of which was satisfactorily traced to the volcanic explosion that occurred in Honduras, South America, in the same month. We have already had short and imperfect notices of this truly terrific occurrence, the explosion of which, it is now ascertained, was distinctly heard at a distance of several hundred miles, and mistaken for discharges of artillery. So complete was the illusion at Bogota, that the military were regularly mustered, in expectation of the approach of a hostile army.

The following is an official narrative of this event, reported to the Supreme Government, by the authorities of a town in the immediate vicinity of the volcano: Official communication from the City of Nacuame to the Minister General, of the event from the 20th to the 26th of the present January, being a true copy of the original.

Citizen Minister General of the Supreme Government of the State.—The twentieth of the present month, at half past 6 o'clock in the morning, a cloud was observed upon the summit called Cosiguina, which arose in a pyramidal form, with so many hues, and of such density, that we immediately presumed it proceeded from a volcanic eruption.

At some height it separated into two parts, one spreading over the summit of Conehagua, and the other towards the peak of Pespire. Up to this time, nothing more was heard than dull subterranean noises nor had any trembling been felt. The cloud continued to spread, and the general alarm increased. At half past ten, there no longer remained a doubt of the malignity of the phenomenon, then extending itself with greater rapidity over this place. At half past 11, it became necessary to use artificial light, and at 12 we were involved in a general darkness, which it is difficult to conceive, nor does any tradition exist of such, in events of this description. Public prayers were immediately determined to be offered up by the inhabitants and their worthy Pastor. At half past 2, in the afternoon, by the light of torches and candles, a supplicating procession moved. A little before, a shower of fine sand had commenced falling; in its course, the wind from the east having greatly increased, precipitated such a quantity of a kind of ashes or calcined dust, (powder,) that many persons found it difficult to follow in the procession, or even to find their own houses, and some shocks now began to be felt. At five o'clock, in the afternoon, the ground was covered to the

depth of three inches with the dust;—at six o'clock its density was diminishing considerably, leaving respiration more free. In the midst of great affliction, and in the performance of acts of religion, was passed that memorable night of mourning and alarm. At 11 o'clock on that night, and at 4 in the morning, there were two violent shocks, and alternately various slight ones, all preceded by rumblings, as well as by sharp detonations, which were heard from an early hour in the evening. The 21st, the day dawned serenely, dissipating in some measure our apprehensions. At 8 o'clock in the morning, our hopes were dampened, on finding that the great quantity of volcanic matter, with which the atmosphere was charged, prevented the passage of the rays of the sun, which, however, for some moments displayed an opaque and sulphureous surface. On this day, the dust fell in less quantity, and much finer. In the same manner the shocks continued strong and slight. During the night of the same, the same noises and reports, which have been already mentioned, continued. At the dawn of day, the shower of dust was abundant. We have arrived at the break of day on the 22d, without our sad situation having been ameliorated; on the contrary, the opacity was greater. The noises and shocks continued. The neighborhood of this city, its square (or citadel) and streets, were covered with 4 or 5 inches of the exhalations mentioned, and so fine that at the least breath of air they would rise, filling the organs of respiration; the trees in the fields, the roofs of the houses, were the same, and the rivers were infected by a baneful stench. In this situation, this municipality, with the concurrence of their pastor, thought proper to assemble the inhabitants for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the exigency. The only ones which have occurred until now, is to endeavor to wet the dust, which we believe to be the most injurious to health, and to supply the people with provisions.—In both which the inhabitants have assisted with promptness, as well as by their personal services, as pecuniary, considering in the mean time what other measures of policy and salubrity they might adopt. On this day, the horizon was observed to become clear, and the atmosphere freer. From time to time slight shocks and rumblings were experienced. The evening twilight was clear; the stars were soon discovered; the sky became considerably clear, and at twelve o'clock at night, praises and thanksgivings to the Supreme Being were heard, for the now ascertained improvement of our critical situation. But at this very hour, a rumbling noise was heard, which continued increasing without interruption until a violent report took place as of the distant discharge of many heavy cannon. Twelve minutes after the commencement, it continued until a quarter past 12 o'clock, when a violent shock took place, which was then the presage of a new eruption; the rumblings now continued with the same intervals of a frightful silence. A dark column was seen to ascend anew from Cosiguina, covering this place, concealing the stars and filling our hearts with mourning and affliction, now terrified by the incessant noise for a quarter of an hour of the dreadful reports and shocks. At five o'clock on the morning of the 23d, day broke without witnessing any increase in the clearing of the atmosphere, which however was sufficient to discover the cloud, and new eruption, which threatened us. Prayers and supplications to the Omnipotent God again began; each quarter of an hour augmented the general terror; this reached its greatest height at half past 8, when the darkness considerably decreased the little clearness of twilight. This whole population believing that their last hour had now arrived, was assembling in groups of persons of both sexes and all classes, at the houses of our venerable pastor who with lamentations and sobs begged for absolution from their sins. The latter, who unfortunately for us was quite ill, absolved them in part, until notwithstanding his painful situation, he repaired to the square that he might be the better enabled to excite them to contrition, to absolve them as he could in such terrible circumstances. At 9 o'clock all terminated, and a scene more terrible than any preceding began. The dreadful rumblings were repeated, the sky notwithstanding the darkness, displayed reddened glares, which excited fears of the atmosphere being enkindled. At half past ten, thunders were heard in various directions, with sharp lightnings, caused by the combustible matter floating about in our atmosphere; the same effects, without any difference, which the most violent tempest causes in the most rainy months of winter. In short, Senior Minister, every description falls short of giving an idea of this memorable event, no expression can be found to convey it. The darkness continued the whole of the day; the noises and rumblings began to subside at two o'clock in the afternoon, the dust with which the cloud was impregnated fell abundantly, accompanied by sand: night arrived, which was passed in the greatest consternation awaiting the day break to disperse the darkness which has continued uninterrupted, except for a short time, for the space of 36 hours. On the 24th, at day break, although somewhat clear, the vapours with which the atmosphere was loaded, like whirlwinds of dust, which the slightest wind raised, it was considerably obscured. The 25th and 26th it continued in the same manner. Our ground and buildings are covered by the depth of 7 or 8 inches with the pulverised matter mentioned, in which are found birds of all kinds suffocated. Some quadrupeds from the forest have sought for shelter in this town, and the rivers filled with the same substance have cast upon their shores an innumerable quantity of fishes in a torpid state, and some dead.

This body in drawing up the preceding relation, does not pretend to give an exact picture of an event so frightful, but with the greatest care and circumspection, it can scarcely be sketched, all minds being too much overwhelmed in consternation to describe it in any other way. We intend nothing more than to lay before the Supreme Government the notice of so fatal a catastrophe, sufficient to enable it to give promptly adequate orders for the remedy of the disaster.

Be pleased, Citizen Minister, to communicate this to the Supreme Government, and accept the assurances of esteem and respect to which this corporation has the honor of subscribing.

PROFESSOR SILLMAN.

Professor Sillman has been giving a popular and very interesting course of lectures on Geology, at Boston. His competency to that task no one can question; but it is not every one who possesses, as he does, sufficient taste and literary qualifications to make a scientific subject fascinating to a popular auditory. Speaking of volcanoes, the Professor stated some striking facts:

He spoke of the earthquake at Caracas, and on the recent eruption in the bay of Honduras—of the mountains of Quito, and the whole chain of the Andes, which are capped with porphyry, trap and basalt, and supposed that there was no doubt that the whole range, from Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, was a continued range of volcanoes. He then alluded to the islands in the Pacific, all of which are volcanic, the bed of that vast ocean probably resting on arches of fire; the volcanoes being merely the chimneys, or the place of exit, for the fire and smoke in the interior of the earth. The number of volcanoes known to be in actual existence is upwards of three hundred! In Mexico, in 1829, a region of country, upwards of seventy miles in extent, rose by volcanic action, several hundred feet, and a mountain was formed in the centre of about 1700 feet in height—which, fifty years afterwards, when Humboldt visited the spot, was found to be hot and smoking.

The surface of the earth therefore is nothing but a crust of frozen lava! The earth was probably a red hot ball; the surface of which is now congealed. Its figure that of an oblate spheroid shows that it was of a nature soft and yielding. That the sun is now a red hot ball, and the dark spots on its surface may be the commencement of congelations. In the course of time, the whole surface may become congealed, and the earth will thus be deprived of the source of light and heat!

Curious Wager—Fat and Lean.

Whilst I was on a visit to Lord Barrymore, in August, 1779, who then resided on the Steine, at Brighton, the conversation after dinner was about pedestrianism. Bullock, at the time well known on the turf, a heavy and corpulent man, was of the party, and offered to start against his Lordship, on foot, for one hundred yards, provided he would give thirty-five—at the same time he (Bullock) was to choose the ground. The bet was instantly accepted, and the following day was fixed for that grand exploit. The prince Regent (Lord Barrymore kept the place on the qui vive) was present, with a numerous assemblage—many bets on both sides depending—the odds against Bullock, who did not hesitate to take them—when, to the surprise of Lord Barrymore, who did not weigh ten stones, (the other eighteen) and considered himself sure of winning his wager, Bullock had fixed on one of those narrow alleys (with only room for one person to walk and a high wall on each side) well known at Brighton, at the east of the town; and, as the previous wager was specified, and witnessed on paper, no objection could be possibly made. At starting, each party took his place, Bullock thirty-five yards in advance, and though Lord Barrymore soon got close to him, the other, by his arms extended, and being the most powerful, kept the other behind, and laughing, at his ease, took his time to win, to the annoyance of the many who lost their money.—Angel's Pic nic.

New Printing Press.—The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of a newly invented Press. It is on the principle of the common hand press, though propelled by a crank. It produces from thirty to forty impressions per minute, or about two thousand per hour. More than half the time ordinarily employed in preparing a form for printing, is saved. The ink is supplied by means of rollers from a fountain attached to the machine. It requires but a single hand to attend it—so little is the labor required that a child may work it with perfect ease. Being on a small scale, this one is principally for printing cards, labels, &c.

Anecdote.—A man in Ohio we I mounted, urging forward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school; when one of them, as she passed the 'swinish multitude,' made a very pretty courtesy. 'What, my little gal,' said the man, 'do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?' 'No, sir,' said she, with a most provoking smile, 'only to the one on horseback.'

We have long indulged a hope that in the changes which are going on throughout the whole country in favor of democratic principles, even old federal Massachusetts might be regenerated. The Worcester (Mass.) Republican, a staunch and able democratic paper, alluding to an article in the New England Magazine, holds the following language:

"There is no doubt in our mind that this State will give its support and its vote to Mr. Van Buren at the next presidential election. But it will come from a very different quarter than that suggested in the Magazine."

"It will come from the farmers, mechanics, and middling interests—from the producers of the various classes—and not from the overgrown manufacturers and capitalists. Mr. Van Buren has never been troubled with the support of such men—and there is no reason to fear his ever will be. And the Magazine wedded as it is to the aristocracy should surely be the last to sound such an alarm to its friends."

Maine Lands.—Speculation in Maine lands seems to rage with as much intensity as was ever evinced in any wild and extravagant project—lands that a few years since were knocked off under the hammer at ten cents an acre, have recently been bought at \$7 per acre. Some of the speculators appear land mad. We heard of a Physician in Maine, engaged in these speculations, who recently in prescribing for his patient, ordered twenty acres of land to be taken before breakfast, and if that did not operate in two hours, to swallow twenty more.

Another of those land jockers on seeing the stages arrive in Portland full of passengers, remarked, in his speculating and abstract mood, that they came very full of townships.

Awful Explosion.—We learn from the N. Y. Evening Star, that on Monday afternoon, the twin Steamboat Advocate, while landing at the Cayman's wharf, burst out the after ends of two of her boilers, with such violence as to make a complete wreck of both her cabins, in fact carrying away the whole after-end of the ladies' cabin, with such force as to throw some of the fragments a distance of about 150 feet. By the unfortunate accident, ten or twelve persons are injured—some dangerously—among them the following: Mr. Brouck, of Cossackie, very bad; Col. Butler, of Kinderhook, (brother of the Attorney General,) bad; Master Perry of Hudson, bad; Mr. Caldwell, do, not very bad; Master Bushnell, do, slightly. The ladies' names could not be ascertained. The explosion is represented to have been as loud as the report of a six pounder.

It is understood the boat is on the high pressure principle, and that the accident was owing to the accumulation of steam in the boilers, while she was lying at the dock. She was built on the ferry plan, with the wheel in the middle. She is entirely new, and was intended to run between Hudson and Albany, and this was her fourth trip. The De Witt Clinton, Capt. Seymour, came on her way from Albany soon after the accident, and landed two of the passengers at Hudson.

A Narrow Chance.—The Editor of the New Haven Register says that a man with a millstone about his neck in fifty fathoms water, would stand a better chance to escape drowning, than Mr. Webster does of ever being made President by the Whigs.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their SPRING supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.

J. TILFORD & Co.

No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A LARGE supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWERS PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.

J. T. & Co.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14-66

GAZETTE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION NOMINATION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT, Martin Van Buren, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Richard M. Johnson, OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a way unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.
Walsh is so self evidently envious of the promotion of Mr. Kendall to the head of the Post Office Department, that he cannot frame a single substantial reason against it; and resorts to the stale and worn out theme of the evasion of the "Spirit of the Constitution." How ridiculous! It would be more manly at once to attack him on the score of plebeian origin; which is the real ground of objection with these aristocrats, to Mr. K. We approve of, and applaud this appointment for a reason common to no other; and that is because the President has at last made a plebeian man of merit a cabinet officer. This, he ought to have done long ago, instead of confining his appointments of such officers, to Governors, Generals, and men of fortune! We are singularly Democratic in this matter, we know, but that is our pride and boast. Mr. Kendall ought to have been at the head of the Treasury long ago; because of his abilities and humble and sincere Democracy. To be sure, the whig press will paint him as a very devil; but they would do so of any Jacksonian, if it would destroy him. We have no idea of exclusive aristocratic claim to high office. Mr. K. has earned his laurels—let him wear them. As to Mr. Walsh's abuse of President Jackson, it will continue as long as Walsh is not appointed to an Embassy! Could Walsh take the place of Mr. Barry to Spain, what a SAINT would be not represent "Old Hickory" to be!

Democratic Herald.

It is proposed in New York to fit up a fast sailing ship of about 300 tons burthen, to accommodate a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and make a voyage to the Mediterranean. The ship will be commanded by an officer in the Navy, will carry no merchandise, and will proceed to the coasts of Italy, Africa, and Asia, in the Mediterranean, stopping at various ports long enough to enable the party to visit Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Jerusalem, and Damascus, and other towns in Asia, ascend the Nile as far as the Pyramids, and, if the season be not too far advanced, touch at Athens, and accomplish the whole tour so as to be back in New York in the autumn. A pleasanter mode of "killing the enemy," during the hot days between May and October, could not be devised.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
It is now settled that Rhode Island will send a Whig Senator to Congress in the place of Mr. Knight, whose term of office expired on the 3d March last. The political complexion of the 24th Congress will be as follows:

Whig	Jackson.
Maine,	2
N. Hampshire,	2
Massachusetts,	2
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	2
Vermont,	2
New York,	1
New Jersey,	1
Pennsylvania,	2
Delaware,	2
Maryland,	2
Virginia,	2
N. Carolina,	1
S. Carolina,	2
Georgia,	2
Kentucky,	2
Tennessee,	2
Ohio,	1
Indiana,	1
Illinois,	2
Louisiana,	1
Alabama,	2
Missouri,	2
Mississippi,	1
24	24

It will be seen that we have included in this table the three members to be elected from Rhode Island, Mississippi and Tennessee. We have done so, because their political character can be predicted almost to a certainty. With these exceptions the Senate is full.

We have classed Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. Mangum of N. C. with the whigs, though their political character, particularly that of Mr. Hendricks, has been in dispute ever since the election. Mr. Moore we have classed with the Jackson men, because in his printed address to the people of Alabama he expressly declares himself to be so.

We make then, with the casting vote of the Vice President, (and possibly without) a bare majority of Jackson men in the Senate, and it will probably be increased by the instructions that will be given to the Senators from Virginia to the Legislature of that State—from which will result either a resignation, or a conformity to the instructions. The views of the people of Virginia are such in regard to the doctrine of instructions

one or the other of these alternatives will be unavoidable.—*Jour. of Com.*

The following statement of the political complexion of the House of Representatives, as far as elections have taken place, is from the New York Journal of Commerce. The Journal is an opposition paper, and would scarcely over-rate the administration gain.

The House of Representatives of the 24th Congress, as now constituted, i. e. so far as the elections have yet taken place, is divided politically as follows:

Anti-Jackson	Jackson.
Louisiana,	2
Illinois,	0
Vermont,	3
Maine,	2
Georgia,	5
S. Carolina,	7
N. Jersey,	0
Pennsylvania,	11
Ohio,	10
New York,	9
Massachusetts,	11
Delaware,	1
N. Hampshire,	0
Connecticut,	0
Virginia,	5
63	110
	63

Jackson majority, 47.

From the same districts in the last Congress were 86 Whigs and 88 Jackson men. Jackson majority 2. Jackson gain in the 24th Congress, thus far, as compared with the 23d, 45.

*One vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wayne.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PROPOSITION.
A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following proposition relative to the Presidency:—

"My proposition is this, that a Convention composed of one (whig) member from each State in the Union, meet and decide by lot from the candidates already named who shall be the candidate on whom they shall all unite."

Although this proposition appears in the garb of a correspondent, we are induced to think it is from Mr. Hammond's pen. Be that as it may, it is from a good whig; who says too that many good whigs assured me that they should unite upon the candidate the lot might fall on." The gist of aristocracy is embodied in this proposition. It proposes to make one man from each State the dictator to the whole whig party of that State; and twenty-four dictators to tell the great whig party of the Union whom they shall support!!

This proposition is made by a party, too, who for twenty months back, have been bellowing at the top of their voice against the Democratic National Convention—the "Office Holders Convention," the "packed jury," the "army of dictators," &c., as they style it, with a kind of holy horror.

There is no charm for them in a Convention of Delegates appointed by the people to assemble and deliberate—a Convention in which the wishes of the people are heard and respected—a Convention in which the farmers and mechanics of the country have voice.—No—this is dictation. But for one whig dandy from each State in the Union to meet and make a candidate for the whig party to support, is all right—it is applauded by whiggery as a most fair and judicious proposition; even though that selection be made without reference to talents, principles or honesty, aye, even though the selection be the result of corruption, intrigue and bargain.

Such is whiggery.—*Ohio Hemisphere.*

DISCORD, DIVISION, AND DISUNION!

The hiring Editor of the U. S. Telegraph (who conducts it during the absence of Gen. Green) is attempting to kindle the torch of discord between the friends of Rives and Johnson (for the Vice Presidency).—He insinuates, that Mr. Kendall "is interested in putting down all competition in the West, and he would much prefer to contest hereafter with Mr. Rives, as the Southern candidate, to a conflict with Col. Johnson, as the Western candidate; and under this new aspect of the case, he will no doubt prefer the nomination of Rives, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency."—We hope Mr. Kendall is better employed in managing the details of his office, than in working the wires of the Presidential election. He ought to leave the last, as he no doubt does, to others, who are neither office holders nor office-hunters. But, a truce with these hits of the Telegraph at a man whom it cannot reach!

We have no desire, indeed, to notice any thing which this substitute Editor says—as we always like to deal with principals—but we are prompted to notice another remark of the Telegraph:—"Until this end is accomplished, Mr. Rives and Mr. Ritchie will be used as instruments to sow division, discord, and corruption in the South."

With what propriety can this charge be made against Mr. Rives or Mr. R.? When did either of them try to sow discord, or division, or corruption in their own South? Will the Telegraph tell us, which of us has ever hinted, as was done the other day in the Whig, that if Mr. Van Buren was elected President, fifty thousand freemen of Virginia would be ready to rise in arms against his administration? Will the Telegraph tell us, who it is that is said to have declared in a boarding-house in this city the other day, that Van Buren should be elected, and if so, that the Union should be dissolved? Which of us has ever contemplated the idea of a Southern party and a Southern Confederacy, in such and such

a contingency? Which of us has ever countenanced any such doctrines, as are squatted in the articles published on Wednesday last in the Globe—and copied in the Knoxville Register, and the Southern Times?—The first says, "It is only necessary that we trace the history of the past, look at cause and effect, to be able with some degree of certainty, to prognosticate the probable termination of our experiment of a Republic."

The editor of Southern Times and State Gazette, in making his bow to the public, discourses upon matters and things in general—and among other ominous givings-out, declares:—

"The truth plainly is, that the only purpose for which the Union was instituted, the purpose of external defence, is utterly nugatory; and the money originally designed for that object, will henceforth be appropriated to buy up adherents to the Executive Department of the Government, or to foster the selfishness of particular sections."

"Such is the Federal Government. And now, from the gorgeous picture thus presented to the eye, turn for a moment, and contemplate the bald, meagre and spiritless spectacle of the local Government of South Carolina."

"Look at that picture, and then at this."

"It is needless to enter into details."

The general fact which such a comparison presents to the fearless and inquiring eye, is sufficient to explain those appalling influences of the Federal Government, which have been falsely attributed to the power of Executive Patronage alone.

Taking this brief view of our political system, we shall find no difficulty in understanding the origin of that universal degeneracy into which the State institutions have fallen under the operation of so unequal a contest for patronage, as that which they have been compelled to undergo. Strip of all interest—robbed of all attraction, when compared with the mighty Coliseum at the centre of affairs, what wonder is it, that the ambition of our youth, like a caged bird, is never at rest till it escapes from a sphere in which it seems unjustly and unworthily confined? What wonder that learning and philosophy are neglected, when those who would either act themselves as high Priests in Temples dedicated to knowledge, or lend the aid of their talents and public influence to those highest of human duties, are hurried away by that single whirlpool of ambition, that drags with irresistible force, into itself, every aspiration towards a higher and more enduring fame. Such are our opinions with regard to the value and effects of the American Union, as at present constituted. Doubtless we shall be asked, what substitute we would propose? None. It is not our business to make theories, but to explain evils. When those are understood, it will be time enough to talk of the remedy."

A gentleman of Bourbon who is just from Baltimore, states that corn beef, which he took to that market himself, sold for \$9 per hundred. Col. Clay's superior, \$11. Flour \$7. Will Kentucky farmers now say, that Gen. Jackson has ruined and made bankrupts of them? "Give the Devil his due," constitutes the code of moral ethics with the most abandoned of man kind. Will not honorable men, be equally liberal, and say "give the President his due?" If they do, it cannot be denied, but that the President's course of policy will promote the solid and permanent prosperity of the whole nation—Kentucky, of course, included. "These 'ere facts are stubborn things," was a poser, addressed by an ignorant London Magistrate, to a noble Peer of the realm, which could not be satisfactorily replied to, by no "manner of means." Nor can the "Whigs," aye, the Whigs, gainsay the fact, that the President's course has been productive of much National prosperity.—*Mays. Mon.*

Nearly two years ago, we gave notice, that we would not commit ourselves upon the subject of the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but abide the decision of the National Convention. That body having unanimously selected Martin Van Buren for the first of these stations, and Col. Johnson having received two votes over two thirds of the Convention for the second office; we now hoist our flag, and place Van Buren and Johnson at our mast head for these two offices. Mr. Rives of Virginia received the residue of the votes for Vice President, and if he had been the choice of the Convention, we should have been perfectly satisfied. He deserves much of his country, and should be held in the highest esteem by his party.—*Maysville Monitor.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF FARMERS.

"Those who labor in the earth," he early declared, "are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breast he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the fade of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has found an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven and to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has, sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by accidental circumstances; but generally speaking, the proportion, which the aggregate of the other citizens bears, in any State, to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy

parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

THE GAME OF THE ENEMY.

HANDS SHOWN!

The last Baltimore Patriot cries out, that "It is time—and high time too—for the Whigs of the whole country to come to some understanding, in relation to the Presidency. We cannot surely elect all our candidates and it is time that some of them should retire from the field, or be withdrawn by those who have brought their names before the public. For ourselves, we are Whigs—we go for the whig party, and for whig principles, whether it be to defeat or victory. We are ready to support Clay; Webster, McLean, Harrison, or any other good and true whig, who will best unite the party; but we protest against supporting all of them at once! We should have but one—and let that one be a whig in spirit and in heart—a man around whose standard the whigs all over the country will rally as one man! Give us one whig candidate, and but one. Then our party will come together, and what with the support Judge White will receive at the South and South-West, will carry terror and dismay into the ranks of Van Buren and office-holders! &c. &c."

"Division and inactivity will bring a Van Buren monarchy, an Office-holders' despotism, upon our heads forthwith! By union and perseverance, we can certainly carry against Van Buren, and for a whig candidate, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Louisiana, and very possibly Connecticut and Pennsylvania,—for, Connecticut is by no means tied down for good to Van Burenism; and as for Pennsylvania, so sure as the division of the Jackson party in that State holds on, just so sure can the whigs carry the Key Stone State triumphantly; whilst Judge White can, without any doubt that we can now perceive, carry Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi. What chance, then, has Van Buren of success? It remains now for with the whigs to say. They can, by their divisions and supineness, let him be elected triumphantly; or they can prevent his election. We again remind them, that it is time to have but one candidate in the field. Will they attend to the subject? *Nous Verrons.*"

Here is a cute tactician for you—He goes for an union of whigs in favor of a whig—where such union can be obtained by the whigs—and for their pressing division into our ranks, where they hope to divide us by running Judge White in the South and South-west. This is the game—and therefore we are for concert, union of the Republicans—giving up Judge White, whose friends are giving him up to the uses of the enemy—and for rallying around the selected candidate of the Republican Party. As the Gallatin (Missippi) Democrat of the 18th April, says:—"The Democracy must unite upon one. If the whigs, Bankites, and Aristocrats take up Mr. Van Buren, or manifest the slightest disposition to do so, the Democracy should at once abandon him. On the contrary, if they evince a determination to support White, we must give him up to them. We go against all compromises or concessions. The line between the Democratic party and the Federalists is distinctly drawn, and no contingency can arrive, that will justify an amalgamation of the two parties. They can never unite. If there be any candidate for the Presidency, who can effect such a union, his principles are not fixed, his position is suspicious, and he should be surrendered up to the whigs. If Van Buren be that man—much as we respect his long and eminent services, his distinguished talents and exemplary life—we say promptly, give him up. If White be that man, let him go too. We can never consistently support a man who is warmly and zealously supported by the old Federalists—by the aristocrats of the Bank—by the united friends of Daniel Webster, the Consolidationist, and John C. Calhoun, the Nullifier. Whoever the miscalled whigs support, we shall hold it a safe rule and an imperative duty to oppose. The National Convention, where the Democracy of every State will be represented, can alone settle the point. We trust the Delegates appointed from this State will attend at their posts. The people expect it of them."

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—When the 10 o'clock boat left New York yesterday, we understand that there was a report that the Canadas were in open rebellion, and had sent home some of the officers appointed by the King.—*Philadelphia Gazette, May 12.*

From the Louisiana Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1835.

Sir: The citizens of New Orleans, of the Democratic party, have hailed, with pleasure, your arrival among them. Ardently attached to the principles of the great political association of which they are members, they have not been inattentive observers of the course pursued by the functionaries to whose hands the safety and prosperity of the republic have been confided. Whilst anxiously regarding national measures, in their inception, progress, and consummation, their attention has necessarily been attracted to those who in their public capacity have been called upon to act in regard to such measures, whether arraying themselves in opposition to them, or standing forth as their supporters and advocates.

You, sir, have been a conspicuous object of notice, to your political brethren of this city.

When for the second time they beheld you elevated to that station in the coun-

cils of the nation, which you now fill, a place to which the most ambitious spirit might be proud to aspire, they hailed the event as an omen of great good to the country.

Your services and sentiments were already rendered familiar to them, and had received the stamp of their approbation—your undeviating consistency, your unshaken firmness, your fearless personal intrepidity, were recognized as distinguishing traits, and considered as pledges of your fidelity to the cause you had embraced, whilst your deep and intimate acquaintance with the all-absorbing questions, by which the minds of your countrymen were then agitated, eminently fitted you for acting a conspicuous part in that memorable contest for supremacy, waged by Democracy on one side, and Aristocracy on the other.

The pledge you had previously given was then fully redeemed. How you sustained yourself, and the cause of freedom on the occasion alluded to, is matter of history, and a source of pride and gratification to your political friends throughout the Union, but to none more so than those in whose behalf you are now addressed.

Services like yours, naturally elicit a heart felt acknowledgement, and impressed with a due sense of them and as a testimonial of the esteem in which you are held, the democratic citizens of New Orleans have deputed the undersigned to invite you to partake of a public dinner, on such day as may suit your convenience, and which you will be pleased to designate.

With sentiments of the highest regard and esteem, believe us to be, sincerely and truly, your friends.

MARTIN GORDON, Sen.
MODESTE LEFEBVRE,
J. W. BREEDLOVE,
MANSEL WHITE,
JNO. H. HOLLAND,
B. MARIGNY,
JNO. B. LABATUT,
P. K. LAURENCE,
J. K. PLAUCHE,
Committee of Correspondence.
To the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1835.

Gentlemen:—The most esteemed invitation, of which you have been the organ, to accept a public dinner from the democratic citizens of New Orleans, has been duly received, and commands the expression of my most respectful thanks, both for the honor which is done me and the flattering manner in which it has been communicated. Nothing could be more agreeable to my feelings than to meet our political friends of this great and growing city in the way which is proposed; but the acceptance of such an honor would not be compatible with the humble and individual views with which I have visited your city, and which require my visit to be unaccompanied by any circumstance which could cause those views to be misunderstood.

The political events through which we have passed, and to which you have referred with so much flattering approbation of the part which I have acted, have indeed been momentous, and have severely tested the firmness and patriotism not only of public men, but of the whole community. Many good citizens have been deceived and misled by the bold and specious statements of the Bank and its friends; but the time for deception has passed away; and with the recovery of its prosperity, the country has also recovered the calm and deliberate exercise of its judgment, and now sees most distinctly who were the authors of the Panic and Pressure which lately afflicted and alarmed the country.

The Bank of the United States, and the Senate of the United States, now stand convicted in public estimation, of all the mischief resulting from that frightful period; the Bank on account of its wanton and wicked pressure for money and derangement of exchanges, and the Senate by its cries of revolution and its unparalleled & unjustifiable proceedings against President Jackson. The issue of the elections has pronounced these results, and would require the Bank and the Senate to acknowledge their faults and retrace their steps. But these powers do not acknowledge the will of the people; they do not submit to the verdict of popular elections. The Bank is still in the political field with all its forces, and now looks for that victory in the presidential election, and for that renewed charter, from a divided Democracy, and a foul election in the House of Representatives, which it has been unable to achieve in the open field and against our united ranks. The Senate still retains upon its Journal that sentence of condemnation which the people have reversed, and which the public voice requires to be "expunged" from that page on which it should never have been placed, and where it will constitute the triumph of the bank, and the humiliation of the country, until it is removed.

The issue of the election have declared the will of the People, and should terminate their contest with the great moneyed despot; but that contest is not terminated; its form only is varied; and the struggle is to continue as ardently as ever. The tiger crouches before he leaps upon his prey; and it is the part of the tiger that the Bank is now acting. It has lowered its head for the leap. Foiled in an open attempt to seize upon the government, and to diminish it through its pensioners, it now has recourse to fraud and to compass the design which force and audacity could not accomplish. Repulsed in the attempt to control the elections and to extort a recharter from the sufferings and alarms of the People, it now substitutes the soft arts of seduction for the

rude arms of oppression and terror, and lavishes millions upon the same community which a few months ago it was grinding into dust. Far from giving up the pursuit of a new charter, it does not even mean to dissolve itself at the expiration of the present one. Fifteen millions of loans thrown out in a few months, many of them to run beyond the period of its legal existence; multiplied editions of the absorbing report of the Senate's committee; inexorable persecution, through all its organs, against the prominent candidate of the democratic party; such are a few of the signs which must arrest the attention of all reflecting men, and convince them that the contest has not ceased, but has only varied its form, and become more dangerous because less obvious, and because the Presidential election is to be transferred from the ballot boxes of the People to the intriguing and bargaining forum of the House of Representatives. Under these circumstances it becomes imperative on the democracy of the Union to stand on their guard, and to meet these new attempts "to divide and conquer" with a unanimity which cannot be divided, and a firmness which cannot be conquered. The convention of popular delegates at Baltimore, clothed with authority to speak for the Democracy in all parts of the Union, and qualified by the united intelligence to indicate the choice of the majority, furnishes the means, and the only means of counteraction and of safety. The rancor and perseverance with which the whole body of the open and secret friends of the Bank attack that convention, is the proof, and the test, of its indispensability to us! and when it shall have accomplished its task, and declared the candidates which a majority prefer, I trust those candidates will be supported by the Democracy of the entire Union, and that no obtrusive gift of a Trojan Horse, conducted by Bank grooms, will be suffered to penetrate our camp through any breach which can be made in the wall.

With the greatest respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.
THOMAS H. BENTON.
Messrs. Martin Gordon, Sen., M. Lefebvre, B. Marigny, J. W. Breedlove, J. B. Labatut, Mannel S. White, P. K. Laurence, J. H. Holland, J. B. Plauché.

MUSEUM.

THE NEW YORK TRAVELING MUSEUM of Fine Arts and Works of Nature, will be exhibited in the city of Lexington, under the Pavilion on the corner of Church and Mulberry Streets, near McCracken Hotel, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 1 until 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Museum contains upwards of 800 Natural curiosities, from various parts of the world; transported on seven spring carriages, and are so arranged in a large Pavilion, that from six to eight hundred persons can view them at the same time.

In this collection may be found the following

RARE BIRDS.

BIRD OF PARADISE;
(This Bird is spoken of in Holy Writ, and for beauty of plumage excels all others.)
Cockatoo, Pelican, White Crane, Flamingo, Spoonbill, Penguin, White Owl, Toucan, European Pheasant, Gull's Is, Wadah Bird, &c.
Among the

QUADRUPEDS

Is the Porcupine, White Squirrel, Guinea Pig, European Weasel, &c. &c. With a great variety of FISH, in which may be found the Sea Porcupine, Guana, Chameleon, Shark, &c.

AN ANACONDA SERPENT.

A large collection of SHELLS, two EGYPTIAN IDOLS, with many other curiosities not here specified.

WAX FIGURES.

Consisting of the following—
GENERAL WASHINGTON, New York Beauty, Virginia Beauty, Sleeping Beauty with her infant child; also a striking likeness of **BLACK HAWK**, (the celebrated Indian Warrior); and a very great variety of

PAINTINGS;

MARY announcing the feet of Christ, from the original painting in the King of England's Gallery of Paintings, at Hympton Court Palace.

THE LORDS SUPPER, view of the last moments of Napoleon Bonaparte, the city of Washington, the city of Richmond, the city of London, and Black Friars Bridge; and many others truly worth the attention of the public.

N. B. An Orchestra of Talented Musicians from the Eastern cities in constant attendance and the whole fitted up, in a style to surpass any thing that has ever been exhibited in this city. For particulars please see Large Bills, at the Hotels. Lexington, May 25, 1835.—22-1t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or country, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.

SAM'L C. TROTTER.

Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.

Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18-1f

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all and every person or persons from trading for or buying a note of hand given by me to Catharine Brown, of the State of Pennsylvania, February 1819, and assigned by me to her son Jacob Brown, of Jessamine county, Ky., for two hundred and sixteen dollars, as I will not pay it. I have offered against said Jacob Brown, who holds the said note, and I learn from good authority he is endeavoring underhanded to sell or dispose of it, knowing, that should he effect a sale, I would have no recourse on him afterwards, as he is worth nothing.

PETER FUNK.

Jessamine co., May 11, 1835.—19-3t

L. B. SMITH,

HAS recently removed his LAW OFFICE to the Sheriff's old Office—being the first door below Frazer's corner—near the Courthouse. Lexington, Ky. May 1st—17-3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

After our paper was made up we received the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention—which must necessarily be deferred until next week.

The vote for Mr. Van Buren was unanimous. The following was the vote between Col. Johnson and Mr. Rives.

R. M. JOHNSON.	W. C. RIVES.
Maine	0
N. Hampshire	7
Vermont	7
Massachusetts	4
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
New Jersey	0
Delaware	3
Pennsylvania	30
Maryland	0
Virginia	0
N. Carolina	0
Georgia	0
Tennessee	15
Kentucky	15
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	5
Missouri	4
178	87

Our agent THOMAS SMITH, Esq. is now out in the upper counties collecting for us. We mention this that our subscribers in that section of country may be ready to meet the small amounts against them.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.
ROGER QUARLES.
AARON K. WOOLLEY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THOMAS A. RUSSELL.
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.
JACOB HUGHES.
ROBERT INNES.
JOHN CURD.

By an oversight the name of JOHN CURD was omitted last week in the list of candidates, for the House of Representatives.

Judge Clark, of Clark county, is announced in the last Observer as a candidate for next Governor.

The Judge was ruled off the track in 1832, by the Clay Convention—and we presume has an antipathy somewhat to going into another. He (like Judge White) may now be fairly entitled to the appellation of the People's candidate.

The Steamboat *Majestic* exploded at Memphis—scalding about sixty persons—a large portion mortally, and many more dangerously.—Added to which the cholera was raging to an alarming extent.

From the Observer & Reporter.
“We desire no controversy with the Kentucky Gazette. We have been, and are yet, disposed to pursue the even tenor of our way, maintaining our own political principles, and leaving to others the same constitutional right. When Amos Kendall was made Postmaster General, we stated what we thought of the appointment, as we had a clear right to do, and as we shall ever do, so long as we conduct a free press. The Gazette, however, instead of vindicating the propriety of the appointment of this heartless partizan, takes occasion to indulge in some very malignant strictures upon the private reputation of private gentlemen, utterly incompatible with the dignity of the press, and of such a character as to forbid us from entering the arena, to vindicate the gentlemen thus assailed from such charges. We speak of public men and public measures, but we never will pollute our columns by dragging the reputation of private gentlemen into them, to minister to the malignant prejudices of their enemies, even if political victory were the certain reward. Let the Gazette look around upon its own political friends, and see what havoc might be made if we felt disposed to pursue a retaliatory course, by making war upon the private individuals. A hint to the wise is sufficient.”

Verily the self-complacency of the Observer is extreme. It is doubtless sincerely “disposed to pursue the even tenor of its way,” by assailing in the most ribald terms, the character of its adversaries; but we shall nevertheless insist that whilst they profess to detest the “brands” of Amos Kendall, they must explain why it is that men so truly infamous as those mentioned in our last are sustained by that Press. We shall insist that if they are the pure moralists they pretend, they manifest it by deeds and not by words—and failing in this the public will not hesitate to pronounce their course towards Mr. Kendall to have been actuated by that “malignity” which for convenience sake they charge upon the Gazette. We again quote their language in reference to Mr. Kendall:

“The man who left Kentucky, a bankrupt in fortune and in fame—who was branded before the Kentucky Legislature as a *perjured wretch*—who, as a political writer, always had his price, and was always in market—that such a being should be elevated to the dignity of a Cabinet officer is sufficient to make us mourn that our country has fallen into such hands!”

And yet after having used such language as the above, they impudently prate about “the malignant strictures of the Gazette—the dignity of the Press, &c.”

No, no, Mr. Observer—the public understand you. They know that the character of your friends are indefensible, and that on that account you skulk from the attempt and not because you “are forbidden by the dignity of the Press!” The dignity of the Observer!—Such dignity as serving up weekly “Black families” and “white sons-in-law”—“Mrs. Eaton, &c. &c.”

The whine about “private gentlemen” is in character with that of the “dignity of the Press.” Woolly is a very “private gentleman”—being a member of the Legislature, elected in August for one year, and now a candidate for the Senate.—Combs was emphatically made “private” by the righteous verdict of the people of this city, in January last—and to Wickliffe belongs the “privacy” of an old political harlot who being now past service—who having for years gorged himself on the reputation of the best men in the country, Major Barry particularly—would doubtless now esconce himself under the sacred garb of “privacy,” and claim exemption from merited castigation.

The Observer in the close of its article says that “havoc might be made among the Jackson men if they were disposed to retaliate,” and very significantly adds, “a hint to the wise is sufficient.” If this “hint” be intended for our especial benefit, we can only say, that we would vastly prefer having something tangible on the subject. We have often heard that “this and that one,” of the “decency” faction, had said “so and so,” but “when we put our finger on them they was’t there.”

The Cincinnati Whig says: “The bills of the Bank of Kentucky are ornamented with a good likeness of Henry Clay. This is as it should be. Where would Kentucky have been at the present day, in prosperity and political elevation, if the state had not been blessed with the transcendent talents of Henry Clay? At least 20 years behind where she now is.”

Mr. Clay after opposing the creation of this very Bank up to the last moment, had his “countenance” stuck on its notes either for the purpose of claiming its paternity—its benefits being now universally acknowledged—or to make it as hateful to the Jackson men as possible. If the “likeness” of any man deserved, to be put on the notes, that man was John Breathitt, whose influence contributed every thing to the establishment of the Bank against the opposition of Mr. Clay and his friends.

From the Observer & Reporter.
A Mr. ADAM KING, editor of a Jackson paper in Pennsylvania, late a Jackson member of Congress from that State, and Delegate elect to the Baltimore Van Buren Convention, committed suicide by hanging himself, a few days since. No wonder that a man who was thus overloaded with such a commodity as Van Burenism, should, in some way, try to relieve himself of his burden! It would require the strength of a Hercules, and a conscience as hard as adamant, to support a man under such a load.

Mr. King must have been a very sensitive man indeed. If it “require the strength of Hercules and a conscience of adamant, to support a man under the load of Van Burenism”—can figures or language calculate what it would take to support some of the Observer’s particular friends “who are overloaded with such a commodity” as “perjury and swindling”? We pause for a reply.

To the insinuation in the Bowlinggreen Gazette, in the following words, we give an unqualified contradiction. The paragraphs were as they imported, editorial:

“The following paragraph has now revealed the true author of the malignant falsehoods and libellous matter that have appeared in the columns of the Lexington Gazette for some time past, against the Governor, Judge Ewing and Jos. R. Underwood Esq.”

The Green River Gazette, at Bowlinggreen, and the Weekly Messenger, at Russellville, are quite in a rage with us for our paragraphs about Ephraim Smooth, alias Ex-Judge Underwood. Keep cool gentlemen, we are not half done with the Judge, nor shall we be, until he retracts the numberless falsehoods in his Elkon letter.—Before the August elections we shall kindle a blaze of fire around him until, scorpiion like, he shall turn and sting himself.

The Ex-Judge may be a very pure patriot, but we are wholly ignorant of his virtues. And we know that suspicious have been entertained as to his motives of conduct on more occasions than one. His conduct has been questioned for refusing to sign an injunction against non-residents in the county of Warren, (his district.) Judge Monroe twice or thrice dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill at last.”

“Entertained as to his [Judge Underwood’s] motives of conduct on more occasions than one. His conduct has been questioned for refusing to sign an injunction against non-residents, in the case of Jos. B. and Geo. F., because their opponents were a large family and lived in Warren. Judge Monroe twice or thrice dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill.” Now, we happen to know something about this case, and we now have the whole record of it. We also know what Lawyer had charge of the interests of Joseph B. Ficklin, [we give the name at length] and Geo. F. Ficklin in opposition to Leroy Dulaney, the “large family” spoken of by this malicious writer for the Gazette. It is true that Judge Monroe properly dismissed the first injunction obtained in the case, because the proof did not support the allegations of the Bill. A second injunction was, however, obtained, and the charges were supported by testimony; still, upon a point of law, Judge Monroe again dissolved the Bill. But, Judge Underwood, as a judge of the Appellate court, reinstated the injunction, believing, no doubt, that the principles of law and equity should have prompted Judge Monroe to have given the relief prayed for, and we have no doubt that the Appellate court will fully sustain the injunction, charged to the corrupting influence of Leroy Dulaney, [a large family,] by this scandalous writer for the Gazette. At the time the charge was made, the writer well knew that Leroy Dulaney was the warm personal and political friend of Joseph B. Underwood, and that the refusal to reinstate or the reinstating of the injunction would not have any influence upon his mind, or that of his connections, and if the motives of the Judge were as pure and honest [of which we entertain no doubt] on the other occasions alluded to, as we are assured they were on this, he has nothing to fear from the numberless falsehoods of the writer for the Gazette. Let him confine himself to the discussion of the merits of the Elkon letter, and Mr. Underwood or his friends (albeit the editor of the Lexington Gazette and the writer for that print, may arrogantly attempt to control the vote of this Congressional district) will not complain. That letter has been published to the world, and its contents constitute a fair subject of criticism; every sentiment and statement in it, will stand the test of time and defies the scrutiny of the Gazette, or the sarcasms and misinterpretations of Mr. Hise. We had hoped that the friends of Mr. Hise would have forbore in this contest, to libel, slander and abuse his competitor—that his moral character, which was without a stain, should have been left untouched; but it seems that the vile miscreants of party will stop at nothing. Truth and Virtue, Honesty and Patriotism, are unknown to such, and will have no influence in their political warfare. Their only object and aim is to blacken and defame all that stand in the way of those whom they would elevate to office. The writer for the Gazette is known, and the scorn and contempt of every man of worth await him.”

We are authorised and requested to say, that if Alexander R. Macey, Editor of the “Green River Gazette,” at Bowlinggreen, will state which one of the lawyers (if any, for there were several) who “had charge of the interests of Joseph B. Ficklin and George Ficklin” he alludes to in the above article, and it turns out that he alludes to the one of the lawyers who kicked him (said Macey) through a public house at Morgantown, Ky., then the person that did so kick and chastise him, will, with his name subscribed, publish the said Macey a liar, for the statements in said piece contained.

JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD.
We had always been accustomed until lately, to look upon Mr. Underwood as a smooth and easy gentleman, devoid of malice, &c. &c. But looking over some old journals lately, we came across the following Resolution offered by him and from the large vote by which it was rejected, it would seem that Mr. U. was actuated by great malice, in attempting the ruin of Geo. M. Bibb—now Chancellor at Louisville—or envy towards a rival politician.

Journal of the House of Representatives of 1817—page 332.
Mr. Underwood moved to attach to the said resolutions the following, by way of amendment, viz:
Resolved, That George M. Bibb, a member of the House of Representatives and Director of the Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State, is censurable for failing to communicate to the present General Assembly, the report of the late Treasurer, had loaned \$15,000, to Sproule, Armstrong, & Co., out of the public treasury; previous to the re-election of said Thomas as Treasurer at the present session. When said Bibb had information of the fact, several weeks before said re-election, and which information was concealed by said Bibb, we voted for a Resolution, well knowing said loan had been made, and afterwards became his security in his office bond.

The question was then put, on agreeing to said resolution, which was decided in the negative. The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Underwood and Marshall, were as follows, viz:
Yeas.—Messrs. Beall, Glenn, Knight, Logan, Marshall, Robertson, Stanford, Shacklett, Spillman, Underwood and Woods—11.
Nays.—Mr. Speaker, (Jos. C. Breckenridge,) Messrs. Anderson, Barr, Baylon, Cassidy, Chew, Clarke, Coffee, Cotton, Cunningham, Donaldson, Dulany, W. Emerson, Field, Fleming, H. Hunter, Johnson, J. H. Hunter, W. H. Hunter, Jamison, J. Johnson, J. T. Johnson, Lackey, Metcalf, Patton, Payne, Reed, Roberts, Sharp, Strickland, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Trimble, Trigg, Turner, W. Walker, W. Wall, G. Wall, Ward and Wier—42.

The Bowlinggreen Gazette, in its usual pettifoggish style, called upon us to know why we had interfered in the Congressional election in that district. We assigned as a sufficient reason, that whilst there were two papers in the district favorable to Underwood there were none in favor of Hise.

We now call, in turn, on the flour merchant of the Bowlinggreen paper to account for his interference in Hawes’ (A. G.) district, the proof of which is in the following editorial article:

“Mr. HAWES.—It will be seen by a short speech or so, which we have published to-day, made by this gentleman in Congress, that notwithstanding the many delinquencies and improprieties of the Postmaster General, which he in common with other members of the Post Office investigating committee have brought

to public view; is yet ready to vouch for and to defend the integrity and incorruptibility of Major Barry!!! If the Major is a man of incorruptible integrity, how are we to account for the numerous false reports made by him to Congress? Made especially to conceal from the public eye the gross malpractices and abuses of the department? Why has he connived at the numerous frauds of his confidential clerk the Rea. O. B. Brown? The cryings and abuses of this Department are too flagrant to admit of the entire purity and integrity of Major Barry. We cannot believe that he did not largely participate in many of the abuses and malpractices of the department. But still we find Mr. Hawes standing forth as his champion and supporter. Will a free, honest, and patriotic people tolerate such advocacy in their representative? An honest and faithful representative will boldly arraign and fearlessly enforce the misdeeds of every officer of the Government, whether belonging to his own party or not.”

It will be recollected that Davy Crockett was one of the Tennessee Delegation, who invited Judge White to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The Lexington Intelligencer of yesterday, re-publishes a part of Davy’s speech, lately made at a gathering in the Western District. We give an extract or two:

I believe Gen. Jackson went into office pure, but when he got that little slick headed political Judas,—that fascinating little gentleman dancing around him, he forgot every thing he knew in Tennessee. And, sirs, what was the next thing? Why, every office holder that voted again him, got his walking ticket and had to take to his scrapers.”

“Mr. Huntsman says that Mr. Dunlap has said that the rest of the delegation of Tennessee was in favor of getting the occupant land at nine pence an acre, and that I voted again it; this is a lie.”

“Oh! Gentlemen, a man has lost a stray horse; a little black mare, with a blaze face, and one hind foot white. These horse hunters must be attended to.”

For the Kentucky Gazette.
EDUCATION—NO. 5.

Another error of considerable magnitude and general extent in our common schools, exists in the length of time for which children are confined to the school room in the course of the day. It is common, particularly in the country, to use the common phrase—to take in school at one hour after sunrise, and to dismiss it at one hour before sunset, with a recess of an hour and a half or two hours at noon; which, in the summer, when the sun rises at 4h. 45m., and sets at 7h. 15m. gives 104 hours for study, or rather of confinement in school. This practice can be justified on no other ground than the establishment of the fact, that the progress of children in learning, bears an exact proportion to the length of time they are confined. If it be possible to prove this position to be true, then the expediency of the policy of keeping them confined incessantly, day and night, is also possible to be established; and the assumption, that ten or twelve hours of incessant mental or physical exertion, is no disqualification for the same amount of labor during the succeeding eight, ten or twelve hours is also true.

But is the toil-worn horse, that harnessed to the plough, has turned the deep furrow in the yielding soil from the coming of the first rays of the sun in the morning, until their departure at his sinking beneath the Western horizon in the evening, the better able from his labor during the day, to continue it through the night? or is the weary ox, bearing upon his patient neck the burthened yoke and shrinking from the descending whip, the worse for his repose upon the green sward at evening, or being left to roam at liberty over the pasture, or rest him beneath the shady grove on the Sabbath?

Children, it is generally admitted are less able to bear confinement than adult persons. To sit from two and a half to three hours on the Sabbath, in listening to a discourse from the pulpit, requires more patience than we sometimes see exercised, even by adults; for they not unfrequently complain of the tediousness of the minister and the length of his discourse. Now we think that the hours ought to pass as pleasantly with adults at church, as with children at school, as it is reasonable to suppose that they are as much interested in the religious exercises of that sacred place, as children are in their lessons at school. Were ministers to continue the church service, as long as teachers their school exercises. We believe that the congregations of the former would manifest an impatience, equal at least, to that shown by the pupils of the latter. Not more than one half the time would be profitably employed by adults at church, and not more than the same proportion is profitably employed by children at school; and confinement for a longer time is an injury rather than a benefit.

One evil seldom comes alone. It generally has its concomitants;—and that which is the effect of one, becomes in its turn, the cause of another, and several will upon investigation, be found to spring from the one last mentioned. But we must here drop the subject. Not because there are no other errors than those which have been noticed worthy of attention; or because they have been treated of in a manner, which renders a farther notice of them unnecessary; but because we have neither time nor opportunity to pursue the subject. We have set forth in a plebeian manner, (and we aim

ed at nothing above it) some of the prominent errors in our common schools. We do not, however, expect that any thing we have said or can say will remove them. We know too well that customs which have received the sanction of scores of years (however erroneous), and which appear to be gaining, instead of diminishing in strength, are not to be so easily corrected. But we oppose them, because opposition cannot strengthen, it may weaken them. The cause of education has nothing to lose from an investigation and exposure of the errors existing in common schools, but every thing to gain. And from the fact of their existing in common schools, they call more loudly for correction, than if they were confined to Colleges, Academies, and High Schools. The common schools of our country exert an influence in society, greater than all the Colleges, Academies, and High Schools together. Fifty or an hundred children are educated in those, to one in these: Therefore, if errors prevailing in Colleges, Academies, &c., influence the fortune, conduct and happiness of one thousand; the same errors prevailing in common schools, influence the fortune, conduct and happiness of one hundred thousand. It is known to us that a gentleman of distinguished abilities and of some experience in the business of teaching intends writing a series of Essays on School discipline. And we hope he will not think the “errors prevailing in common schools” a subject unworthy of his pen.

PLEBEIAN.

Julius Clarke, Esq., one of the editors of the Lexington Intelligencer, has been solicited by “many voters” to become a candidate for the State Senate, in Fayette County.—Should Mr. Clarke consent, it is not altogether improbable that he will be elected. We see no good reason why he should decline a poll. He spends every winter in Frankfort, at considerable expense—this would be saved, which to an editor is a very important matter. His talents and acquirements are various, and he has an experimental knowledge of almost every thing but matrimony. We also hope he will be elected for the additional honor it will reflect on the “corps editorial.”—Georgetown Sentinel.

From the Observer & Reporter.
Messrs. Editors:

I noticed in your paper of the 20th inst., a piece addressed to me, signed “Many Voters,” and requesting me to become a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of this State. The author of this address, states that Clay men, as well as Jackson men, would be pleased to see me elected. I will not deny, gentlemen, that this is gratifying intelligence to me, provided, they would afterwards support me at the polls. There has been already one Jackson man announced for the lower house in this county, and if another should come out, it might be supposed by some that the party were disposed to keep up the question, and to continue those party divisions, which I think we ought all wish to see settled. I consider the question which has agitated the public mind for the last four or five years, that is the Bank question, as settled (for the present at least,) by the people, the only tribunal competent to settle it—but if I should become a candidate this year, when there is already a Jackson man out, I think it would have a tendency to revive in this county those party divisions, and to continue those angry feelings which have so long existed amongst us. I must, therefore, desire that I may be excused from becoming a candidate.

I am called in the piece addressed to me, a Jackson man. I am now, and have always been, as my friends all know, friendly to the administration of the general government; but I consider myself a republican, and I do not wish to be considered as attached to any individual, any further than I approve of his principles and his measures.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant.
R. C. HARRISON.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Dr. JOHN L. PRICE, of Jessamine county, is a candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional District. Dr. Price is a warm and undeviating friend of the present administration of the General Government, and if elected will make an efficient and able representative.

MANY VOTERS.

CONVENTION.
At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Shelby county, held in the Courthouse in Shelbyville, Ky., on Saturday, the 23d May to consider of the expediency of taking the sense of the voters of this Commonwealth as to the propriety of calling a CONVENTION to form a new Constitution for this Commonwealth. Major Samuel White being called to the Chair, the following resolutions were offered, and after some considerable discussion, adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the system of domestic slavery as it exists in this Commonwealth, is both a moral and political evil, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the additional value which will be given to our property and its products by the introduction of free white labor would in itself, be amply sufficient under a system of GRADUAL EMANCIPATION, to transport the whole of our slave population.

Resolved, That no system of emancipation will meet with our approbation unless colonization be inseparably connected with it—and that any scheme of emancipation which will leave the blacks

within our borders, is more to be deprecated than slavery itself.

Resolved, That this meeting believe, that the time has arrived for the People of Kentucky to call a CONVENTION, with a view to providing for the prospective emancipation of slaves, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That all present who have voted for the preceding resolutions, do hereby pledge themselves, to use all lawful and prudent means for the promotion of the object for which we have assembled.

Resolved, That Editors of newspapers throughout the State are hereby respectfully solicited to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet in this place on Saturday next, at 2 o’clock, p. m., for the purpose of further discussing the subjects presented in the preceding resolutions, and all persons are solicited to attend and participate therein.

SAMLL. WHITE, Chairman.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, Mr. WILLIAM A. VEBRYKE, to Miss MARY B. YOUNG, both of this city.

[Accompanying this marriage notice, were several fine slices of the wedding cake. The whole producing quite a sensation in the office—arousing the “old boys” from the slumbers of years! We predict another matrimonial breeze before two months!]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 25th ultimo, at the residence of his father in this county, Dr. M. M. BLACK, aged twenty-seven years and six months. For some time previous to his death, he labored under a pulmonary disease, of so stubborn a character, that no medical aid could alleviate or remove it.

Dr. Black graduated at the Transylvania University at Lexington in the winter of 1832, with much honor. In the course of the ensuing summer, he permanently located himself in the town of Pulaski, in this State, where he immediately obtained a respectable practice, notwithstanding there were several other physicians in the place, of long standing, high respectability, and much experience. When that awful scourge of nations, the Cholera, visited that village, he was incessant in his attention to the sick and dying. He labored night and day, and exposed his own health and life, in order to relieve suffering humanity. By his correct deportment, his gentlemanly manners, his liberality and his intelligence, he secured the confidence of all, and made many warm personal friends. But amidst the most flattering prospects, disease began to prey upon his system, and he was soon compelled to abandon a profession, in which he was likely to become eminently useful, and engage in a less arduous vocation.

Dr. Black, from his youth up, was strictly moral, and in the breast of no man, were the principles of honor more deeply implanted. Before his constitution became impaired, none was more social. His acquaintances respected him, his associates all loved him.—A few moments before he took his exit from this world to a world of spirits, he remarked, that he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and wished to die like a man. By his death, his parents have been deprived of an only and beloved son, his sisters of an affectionate brother, his relatives and associates of a kind hearted and generous friend, and society of a valuable member. But it is to be hoped that what is their loss is eternal gain.

In the same county, on the 24th ult. General S. H. WILLIAMS, aged 67 years. Gen. W. was one of our worthiest and most respectable citizens, and has left a large family, and numerous friends and relatives to mourn his irreparable loss.

JAS. M. BARLOW.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened shop two doors from the North corner of Main and Limestone streets, where he will repair all kinds of

Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, &c.
He has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, which he will sell low, such as COFFEE TEA and CREAM POTS, SUGAR DISHES, SLOP-BOWLS, TANKARDS and CUPS, of any pattern will be made according to order in the shortest notice, the silver warranted to be of the best quality, and the work executed well. Also, SILVER SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER KNIVES and SUGAR TOWERS, constantly on hand and made to order. Jewelry mended neatly. The highest price will be given for Old Gold and Silver. From the knowledge which the proprietor has of the different branches in his line, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

Lexington, May, 19th, 1835.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of
LEAVY & DOLAN,
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.

B. M. HINES.

Vicksburg Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10t.

